

# Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. III.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1882.

No. 21.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

BATTLEFORD, September 21st, 1882.

Donald McLeod leaves for home to-day.

Mr. Skelton, agent for Battle River and Dufferin Colonization Society, is here en route to examine the grant eighty miles up the Battle River.

Rev's Trivitt, Geo. McKay and Bourne left for Fort MacLeod on 19th inst.

Mr. Wadsworth got here on the 19th.

Assistant Commissioner Galt is at the south.

The Manitoba discharged her freight at the Forks whence it will be teamed overland.

The Marquis and another boat are expected to do likewise.

Contracts for new XXXX flour from Prince Albert mills made at \$7.50 delivered here.

Freight five dollars per hundred from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert.

Prince Albert shops are all empty, no goods having been received there this summer.

Tenders invited for 6,000 ties for the South Saskatchewan Valley Railroad. Its terminus is at Prince Albert.

Col. Irvine is expected here daily.

## LOCAL.

Ducks and chickens are plentiful.

The river is down nearly to low water mark.

Thompson's survey party left for Ft. Assiniboine on Friday.

J. A. MacDougall and family arrived from the east on Friday.

Rev. Mr. Baird is erecting a dwelling on the Jas. Rowland estate.

Potato digging is in progress. People are bound not to be caught this year.

Mail arrived on Friday forenoon, and leaves on Monday forenoon at 11 o'clock.

T. A. Gamble and F. Gough arrived from Battleford on Friday per buckboard.

The contract for erecting Dr. Wilson's store and stable was awarded James McDonald.

D. Ross has 16 onions weighing 20 1-2 lbs. the largest having a circumference of 16 inches.

W. S. Robertson is having a light, portable, canvas covered boat built to be used in duck hunting.

Forty carts left Battleford on Monday last to bring freight for Brown & Curry from the end of the track.

Mr. Deane had six hundred dollars stolen from his camp on the south side of the river on Tuesday night.

Peter Erasmus arrived from White Fish Lake on Tuesday last to act as interpreter at the treaty payments.

Geese and cranes were flying south in large numbers last Saturday, making for their fall feeding grounds on the plains.

Blackbirds, which in Manitoba are a plague to the farmer second only to the grasshoppers, have never been any trouble here.

Mr. Fielders and party arrived on Wednesday from the end of the track with seven cart loads of freight for A. Macdonald & Co.

Sanderson & Looby have moved their shop six feet farther east to get off Brown & Curry's lot and are lining it with brick between the studding.

Those interested in the formation of an Edmonton agricultural society are requested to meet at the public school house at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening next.

The reading public will be pleased to know that a room has been promised for a reading room. Friends of the movement are invited to co-operate. W. S. Robertson offers the room in A. Macdonald & Co's new building.

The payment of annuities to Papastayo's band at the Two Hills commenced late yesterday afternoon, when about five families were paid. The balance of the payments will be made to-day. The next payment will be to Muddy Bull's band at the Pipestone Creek on Monday.

The annuity payment for 1882 was made to Lapotack's band on the 20th inst. at Stony Plain. About 200 Indians received payment, the amount paid being in the vicinity of \$1000. The day was not a very favorable one, rain falling at intervals nearly all the time until about 4 o'clock, p.m. Colin Fraser and Rob't Logan had goods on the ground, and the H.B. Co. a small outfit of flour. Business, however, was not very brisk. The payments were finished about 7 o'clock, p.m. The day was wound up among the Indians by a bal. at the headman's house.

It has been said by inhabitants of eastern settlements that the soil around Edmonton is so rich and the climate so cold that wheat will not ripen early enough to escape damage from frost, and we therefore respectfully draw their attention to the following facts: Widow Lamoreaux sowed some Black Sea wheat on the 10th June, which was harvested on 6th September. Frank Lamoreaux sowed Egyptian wheat on 20th May and harvested it on August 10th, being two weeks earlier than barley sown at the same time; and the first frost of the season occurred on the 16th September.

A. W. Ogilvie, D.L.S., and party arrived from the south on Wednesday last. The party came direct from Calgary and have been engaged in running the 7th base line between the fourth and fifth principal meridians. This line leaves the fourth meridian a short distance north of the Red Deer Forks, crosses the Red Deer below the Hand Hill and terminates at the fifth principal meridian, a few miles north of Calgary. The country along the whole line is bare plain, the only wood being at the crossing of the Red Deer. The party will be engaged during the winter in continuing the survey of the fifth principal meridian northward from the Riviere Qui Barre to the Athabasca at the mouth of the Lesser Slave River.

## BATTLE RIVER.

A Methodist Mission house has been erected here sufficiently large and durable for years. Though unfinished last winter it was warm and comfortable. Very soon a school house will be built in a central location for the three reserves.

On the 2nd inst. a storm was seen gathering for this vicinity and about dark the hail and rain fell plentifully. For an hour or two the heavens were in a constant blaze from accumulated electricity, while it was feared the crops were entirely spoiled. Though everything eight miles down the river, in the Whitford and Todd settlements, was destroyed, yet these Indians' crops escaped with little or no damage.

August 9th.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 21st September, 1882. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Friday,	53	44
Saturday,	51	40
Sunday,	61	27
Monday,	68	27
Tuesday,	77	36
Wednesday,	54	36
Thursday,	59	31

Barometer rising, 28.032

## BIRTH.

At John O'Groat's House, near Edmonton, N. W.T., 16th September, the wife of MALCOLM Groat of a daughter.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 1, U. D. G. R. M. — A Regular Meeting of the above lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 7:30, p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

W. STIFF, Secretary.

## TO LET.

Two comfortable rooms to let, about 5 minutes' walk from the Fort.

Apply to MRS. DR. VEREY.

## FARM FOR SALE.

At Cu' Bank Lake, next to W. Cust, 30 acres broke, also a shanty and logs for a new house and a stable. Will sell grain and hay in stack.

Apply to ALEXONAIRE RONDEAU.

## HOUSE TO LET.

An extra comfortable house for the winter. Apply at this office.

## DR. H. C. WILSON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.

OFFICE—First house west of the school house.

## DR. MUNRO,

Late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital.

Office under Masonic Hall, Main street.

## STUART D. MULKINS,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

Coal Claims and Timber Limits located and general information afforded on application.

Office, Main Street, next door to A. Macdonald & Co's store, Edmonton, N.W.T.

Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West.

## BLEEKER & HAMBLY,

SOLICITORS, &c.

Office at present, opposite Villiers & Pearson's store.

H. V. BLEEKER, J. HAMBLY

## WM. STIFF,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.

Property bought and sold on Commission. Accounts collected, Estates managed for non-residents. Information furnished to Intending Settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall buildings.

## \$10 REWARD.

LOST.—Strayed from Police Barracks, Battleford, about the end of May, a dark bay Canadian mare, black points, about fifteen hands one inch high, about 6 or 7 years old, was in poor condition when lost, whoever will deliver the same to Sergeant Warden, Barracks, Battleford, or to Serg't Major Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan, will receive the above reward.

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

## FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, and Goschen (N.W.T.)

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices, and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRIDGES,  
Land Commissioner.

SEASIDE LIBRARIES just arrived at  
FRANK OLIVER'S



# GENERAL NEWS.

There are 82 lawyers in Winnipeg.  
Sir John Rose is coming to Canada on a visit.

An immigrant shed is to be erected at Qu'Appelle.

The Marquis and Princess are visiting British Columbia.

The syndicate is not to sell any more large blocks of land.

Fanny Parnell, sister of the celebrated C. S. Parnell, is dead.

Weather has been very hot in Ontario, 80 to 85 in the shade.

The Grand Trunk has purchased the Montreal & Sorel railway.

The Canadian Press Association is to visit Manitoba this season.

Yellow fever has broken out in Mexico adjoining the Texas frontier.

Coal and iron stone have been discovered on the Little Saskatchewan.

Rat Portage has been incorporated under the jurisdiction of Manitoba.

A heavy shock of earthquake occurred in the city of Mexico on July 19th.

The Irish constabulary are threatening to strike for better pay and treatment.

The Nor'West Farmer is the name of a journal to be issued in Winnipeg shortly.

West Lynne offers a bonus of \$5,000 per mile to the C.P.R. for railway connection.

Col. Laurie of Halifax is raising a regiment of Canadian recruits to do service in Egypt.

The Thunder Bay branch of the C.P.R. is not likely to be open for traffic this season.

A heavy rain storm damaged the wheat and barley crops near London, Ont. on August 5th.

Ryan, late M.P. for Marquette, has been appointed a Manitoba county court judge. His price.

Thirty thousand immigrants had arrived in Manitoba up to the 1st of July, mostly Canadians.

It is rumored that the G. T. R. is at the bottom of the Manitoba South Eastern railway charter.

The charter to incorporate the Rat Portage Railway has been issued by the Manitoba Government.

A ball room car has been added to the attractions of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.

The Bank of Montreal has sold \$500,000 worth more of Land Grant Bonds to a colonization company.

Government building for the new capital at Pile of Bones Creek will be shipped to that point in sections.

A man named Murray was killed lately on the C.P.R. east by the construction train running off the track.

It is expected that railway rates will increase in Ontario since the fusion of the G. T. R. and Great Western railways.

Major Herbert of B battery, Canadian artillery has obtained leave of absence for twelve months in order to serve in the British army in Egypt.

A company has been formed having the exclusive right to do cartage at the C.P.R. stations in and around Winnipeg for fifteen years. Another monopoly.

Rev. D. M. Gordon, who made a trip across the continent from west to east via Peace River and Edmonton some years ago, is now pastor of Knox Church, Winnipeg.

The Hudson's Bay and Nelson River Railway Company have received a grant of ten sections per mile along their line at fifty cents an acre. Dear at half the money.

The Dominion Government has been asked to cause white laborers to be employed on the C.P.R. works in British Columbia. The reply was that the contractors could employ whom they pleased.

There are 48,000 volunteers in Canada, but our National Policy government can only afford money enough to put 20,000 through their annual drill, and yet any amount of Orit supporters howl for independence and nationality.

A government amendment to the Irish Repression Bill was defeated in the British House of Commons by a majority of thirteen. The amendment was in the direction of leniency. Gladstone desired to resign but was induced to drop the idea.

The Imperial Government has expressed its emphatic disapproval of the conduct of the Dominion Parliament in passing resolutions approving of home rule for Ireland. We should think so. The electors of Canada should have disapproved of it also.

The average wheat crop in Minnesota last year was eleven and one-third bushels per acre. The crop at Edmonton was considered to be a total failure last year but it panned out a considerably better average than that, although the sample was hardly up to the standard.

Wheat from British Columbia received the gold medal at the Paris exposition of 1878 as the best sample shown there. The medal has just been received by Mr. R. Brown of South Saanich, who grew the grain. Wheat sent by Mr. J. McTavish of the Little Saskatchewan at the same time received an award of merit.

The Manitoba Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company have commenced sinking a shaft on their location at Clearwater Bay, twenty-six miles from Rat Portage. The ledge, bearing both gold and silver, is from five to six feet wide on the surface. The Argyle and Keewatin companies also are getting ready to commence operations in the same locality.

There is great excitement in the vicinity of Brandon about the North-West liquor law. A petition was circulated some time ago asking that liquor licenses might be granted in Brandon. Counter petitions were then circulated and meetings held at which the question of prohibition was discussed. The people are practically unanimous in their desire to have the present law continued in force.

The observatory established at Ft. Rae on Great Slave Lake by Capt. Dawson is under the auspices of the British Government, but the Canadian Government pays \$5,000 towards its support for the one year for which it is to be maintained. It forms part of an international scheme of circumpolar observation of which the object is to "determine the laws of the variations of magnetic currents, and to secure meteorological data," otherwise to find out how the weather is manufactured.

The following is the present composition of the Dominion Cabinet: Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways; Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works; Sir Leonard Tilley, Minister of Finance; Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. M. Bowell, Minister of Customs; Sir Alexander Campbell Minister of Justice, Hon. D. L. Macpherson without portfolio, Hon. A. W. McLehlan Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. John Cosgigan Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. John Carling Postmaster-General, Hon. A. P. Caron Minister of Militia, Hon. J. H. Chapleau Secretary of State, Hon. Frank Smith without portfolio.

Up to last accounts received by mail the war in Egypt had not made much progress. The British were in full possession of Alexandria and the Suez canal, and were waiting for reinforcements. A small reconnoitering force had left Alexandria and taken several lines of Arab's intrenchments, but were not in sufficient force to retain the positions gained, so fell back to the cover of the guns of the ships, with a loss of two killed and some twenty wounded. Troops and all manner of supplies in unlimited quantities were being forwarded from both England and India, the intention of the British evidently being to wait until everything was ready and then to make the work as hot as the climate. In the meantime the co-operation of France, Germany, Russia, Italy and Spain has been gained in the British occupation of the canal, and such pressure has been brought to bear on the Sultan as to compel him to declare Arabi Pasha a rebel against the authority of the Khedive and to send 60,000 troops to assist in crushing the rebellion(?) Gladstone's policy always was "peace at any price," and he is bound to have peace this time, though he should turn Europe, Asia and Africa upside down and inside out.

## EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.

Pemmican and dried buffalo meat has long been a stranger at the table, and its place has been taken by substantial more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

In the billiard room a refreshing drink of cold Temperance Colonization Beer can always be had.

Good stabling attached.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

## HARRIS, SON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, BRANTFORD, ONT.

357 A. Macdonald & Company Agents, Edmonton.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery.

Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West.

## MULHOLLAND BROTHERS,

HARDWARE.

Builders' supplies, Mill supplies, Belting, Lace Leather, Oils and Stoves.

Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Company.

Galvanized Steel Barbed Fence Wire. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.

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Sash and doors on hand and made to order.

Plans and estimates of buildings furnished.

Everything done with neatness and dispatch.

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## BANNATYNE & CO.,

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

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Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West.

333 Main street, Winnipeg.

A. R. J. BANNATYNE.

ANDREW STRANG.

## CLARKSON & TOLHURST,

MERCHANT TAILORS AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand.

All orders by mail accompanied by remittance will receive prompt attention.

No. 258, Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

## THE MCCLARY MANUFACTURING COY

Have pleasure in announcing that they have now opened a Branch House in Winnipeg under a competent manager, where we intend to keep an immense stock of Stoves, Hollow-ware, Tinware, Metals, Tinsmith's Stock and Trimmings, endeavoring as we do in Ontario to supply everything required by stove and Tinware Dealers, in quantities from time to time as your requirements indicate and at prices heretofore unapproached in the North-West. Catalogues and price lists mailed to readers on application. In the meantime, your orders by mail will receive our prompt and careful attention.

Yours Truly,

McCLARY MANUFACTURING CO.,  
Winnipeg, Man.



## LOCAL.

The trees are putting on fall suits of bright colors.

There is certain to be a scarcity of threshing machines this year.

High and low bush cranberries are plentiful at \$1 a patent pair full.

L. KELLY is putting up an addition to his shoe shop on Main street.

CAPT. GAGNON got back to Ft. Saskatchewan from Battleford on Sunday last.

MR. W. ANDERSON, Indian Agent, has shown us an Early Rose potato weighing a pound and a half. Next.

The first frost of the season which did any damage, occurred on Saturday night last. Potato tops and all vines got their quietus for the season.

WAR on the Sturgeon last week. J. R. Matheson vs. A. Cameron. Three rounds. Result in favor of Matheson. No serious injuries. Cause—no hing.

OUR full weather report for last week up to Thursday was unavoidably crowded out. The highest temperature was 70 on Thursday and the lowest 32 on Monday. Rainfall for the week, 14 inches.

J. W. GRAHAM shows a very fine sample of club wheat grown on spring breaking on his farm immediately in rear of the H. B. Co. reserve. Crop seems to have done as well on spring breaking last season as on old land.

J. SINCLAIR, in charge of the H. B. Co.'s post, and Mr. E. McGillivray of Victoria, were in Edmonton on a visit this week. The crops are good at Victoria and were all safely harvested last week. The road from Victoria to Edmonton on the north side is better than it has been for years but the bridges are badly in need of repair. The Vermillion creek was only ankle deep.

The treaty payment which was announced to take place at Pigeon Lake will be at the Indian farm on the Pipestone creek instead. The change has been made at the request of the Indians interested, who formerly desired to be changed from the Pipestone to Pigeon Lake. Mr. J. Nelson, Methodist Mission school teacher at Pigeon Lake expects to remove shortly to the Pipestone where he will continue the school.

SOME excitement was caused on the south side on Sunday evening last by the disappearance of Mr. G. Donald, whose dwelling is on the bank of the mill creek. Mr. Donald is somewhat lame and besides has not been well lately. On Sunday afternoon he complained of not feeling well and took a dose of pain-killer. Immediately he went out and up to nightfall had not returned. His friends became alarmed and several parties searched all night for him, but without success, and fears were entertained that he was dead. The search was about to be resumed on Monday morning when Mr. Donald put in an appearance alive and well, to the infinite relief of his friends. He had gone a considerable distance up the creek exploring for minerals and at last came to a place where there was coal and sandstone. He then commenced digging and working to get some of the coal out and to explore the seam further and did not notice until it became too dark for him to find his way home, he therefore concluded to quietly stay there all night, and so the trouble arose.

COMPLAINTS are made that the steamboat company have not dealt squarely by the public here this summer and that they have favored the H. B. Co. Be that as it may, several of the traders and many other people have received their supplies by the boats while the H. B. Co. have not yet received a pound of their regular outfit for the season and what is worse do not expect to by steamer. The best that can be expected is that it will be sent by carts from Cole's Falls, as it is not likely that any of the boats will get above that point this fall. It is also a fact that Edmonton has been better served than any other point on the river. Up to the present, comparatively nothing has been taken to Battleford or Prince Albert, but of course now when the water has got very low and the season is near its close they have a better chance of being served than we have. At any rate, no matter how far they have fallen short of our requirements

we must thank the company for having done their best for us, and hope that next season they will be able to fully meet the heavy demands that will be made upon them.

MR. THOMPSON, D. L. S., and party arrived from the south-east on Saturday last. They have been engaged on the fourth base line from the second to the third principal meridians and are now on the way to Peace River to locate a base line and the fifth principal meridian in that country. They came in by Red Deer Forks, the Elbow of the Battle River and Hay Lakes. They crossed the South Branch at the Forks three weeks ago last Saturday. Ad McPherson had just arrived there with forty carts, bound for Edmonton. He had made a boat and was going to commence crossing on the Monday following. He had a number of reapers on board and expected to get them through in time for harvest. He intended to come by the same road as he had gone out, that is straight from the Forks to Donald Todd's crossing of the Battle River. The party met Norris and Macdonald 35 miles this side of Battle River four days out from Edmonton. The plains are very dry this season. The party will winter at Lesser Slave Lake post. They will go from here to Ft. Assiniboine on the Athabasca by the old trail, and from there send the horses on by land, while the supplies will be taken down the Athabasca on a raft to the mouth of Lesser Slave River and from there the H. B. Co. boats will take them to Slave Lake post.

THERE have been no dealings in farm produce yet, as no grain is threshed. Oats will likely be dear as very little of that crop was sown on account of scarcity and badness of seed. Barley is plentiful and of good quality and may be cheap as a greater proportion of that grain was sown last season than for some years past. Wheat is a good crop and of first class quality, but is likely to keep up to at least \$2 a bushel, the old price, as there is not enough wheat in the district to supply the inhabitants with flour and flour can be made from the wheat at that price and still be cheaper than the price at which other flour can be brought in. The mills also will be able to turn out a No. 1 article. There will of course be plenty of barley flour but no one will use it who can afford wheat flour and so the price of the latter grain is sure to keep up and perhaps go very high next spring for good samples for seed, as every one will make it an object to secure the best and cleanest seed possible and a greatly increased acreage will be sown. Potatoes are plentiful and good, but are not likely to go very low in price as many people were scarce of seed last spring and could not plant enough. Hay is plentiful and of first class quality, but there is not a great over-plus, and if fires ran much this fall or the winter was long and severe the price would be high before spring. Even now it is worth six to seven dollars a ton. As far as can be seen at present beef will be scarce and dear. There are not many tame animals to be killed in the country and there are no herds of wild cattle in yet. The price at present is about 15 cents a pound.

FOR SALE.—Farm, near Edmonton, with house and stable, also hay and grain in stack. Address B, BULLETIN Office.

### JASPER HOUSE.

North side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton.

First class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates.

J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

### EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.

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In the billiard room a refreshing drink of cool Temperance Colonization Beer can always be had.

Good stabling attached.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

## X. ST. JEAN.

CABINET MAKER.

Steam Furniture Factory in rear of Heilmann's store, Main St.

All descriptions of household furniture kept constantly on hand.

### BANKING HOUSE

—of—

A. MACDONALD & Co., Editors.

transact a general banking business. Deposits received and drafts issued on Battleford, Winnipeg and all points east.

A. MACDONALD & Co.

### COCHRANE, CASSELS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament streets Montreal.

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### CLARKSON & TOLHURST.

MERCHANT TAILORS AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

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New Goods in Stock and large arrivals expected any day, which will be sold at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Come and examine yourself and be your own judge.

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### CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Will be found a full assortment of

SHIRTS,

OVERALLS,

STYLISH SUITS,

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

See next week's advertisement for full assortment.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

# THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

is published every Saturday morning at the office, Main Street, Edmonton.

Advertising rates: Five lines, three insertions, \$1.00; Transient advertisements, four cents a line each insertion.

Subscription price, \$2.00 for 26 issues, or six months.

Season advertisements \$1.00 per line.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,  
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, SEPT. 23, 1882.

## PRAIRIE FIRES.

Now that the harvest is over it may not be out of place to call attention to the fact that the crops, now so safe apparently, are still in great danger from another enemy as much or more destructive than any to which they have been before exposed. The growth of vegetation, although great at all times, is exceptionally so this season and the whole country is covered with a dense mass of grass, weeds and flowers, which, in a week or two more will have become as combustible as tow. Should the weather continue dry, as it is to be hoped and expected that it will, there will be no time between now and snow fall that the stacks of grain and hay will not be in danger from fire. Let everything be perfectly dry, stacks, fences and buildings as unprotected as they usually are, and a hurricane, or even an unusually high wind—to which, fortunately, we are not subject—occur and the catastrophe would be almost as great as is frequently seen in Wisconsin or in the Ottawa district. It is true that there have never been any great losses by prairie fires in this district yet, partly on account of the absence of high winds, and partly on account of the short period which intervenes between the time that vegetation dries up and the time that snow falls. Another reason why there have been no fires for the last two years is that the ground has been so completely soaked with water, and the weather so continuously wet that vegetation never got dry enough to burn. Things are different this year, however. The vegetation is ranker than it has been for years and the season has been so dry that many of the ponds and creeks that might have assisted in checking the progress of a fire are dried up and would assist rather than retard the progress of one.

Everything then is ready for a big burn in a few weeks, should the unlucky match be lighted and a high wind occur, and it therefore stands the people in hand to make every preparation for the event before it takes place. There is plenty of time to make everything secure before the danger arises but there is no time to spare. Crops have been good this year and every bushel of grain and every stack of hay is a certain amount of wealth added to the total wealth of the community, as well as to that of the actual owner and it is to the interest of everyone to see that not a stack nor a bushel is lost.

While everyone should consider it his duty to assist in stopping the progress of a fire, he should consider it no less his duty to be careful never to be the cause of one starting. A ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and complete care exercised in extinguishing matches before throwing them away, and a little trouble expended in carrying water or digging loose earth to throw on camp fires would save the loss of even a dollar by prairie fires, for such are seldom or never set out maliciously, but merely get beyond control accidentally.

In lighting camp fires in windy weather it is frequently almost impossible to prevent them from getting away, and especially if the right

plan is not taken. The best way is to select a spot for the fire on the sheltered side of a bluff or if that is impossible, in the middle of the road or some other place where the grass is shortest. Before the match is lighted rough sacks or old clothes of some kind—woolen if possible—should be laid out in readiness for use. As soon as the match is lighted and a small circle has been burned the fire on the side with the wind should be beaten out and the fire only allowed to back up against the wind, which it will do slowly and while doing so it can be put out at any moment. One person should stand at each end of the line of flame and carefully keep it beaten down from going with the wind while allowing it to spread slowly sideways and to back up as far as it likes. After a sufficient space has been thus burned over—say five or ten yards square—the fire can easily be beaten out and the camp fire lighted with perfect safety in the centre of the space thus cleared. Parties who do not feel like taking so much trouble for the public good should remember a person can be fined heavily for having accidentally allowed a fire to run. This law was passed in order to protect the grass for animals feeding out in winter, and it is in the interests of the public, as well as that of the private individual, that every assistance should be given the authorities in its enforcement. If it was necessary to have such a law for the protection of grass for buffalo and Indian ponies to live on it is doubly necessary to have it for the protection of the grain on which the people themselves depend, and there should be no squeamishness about informing on any offender, so that he may be a warning to others.

But, while it is the duty of the public to prevent fires it is a duty the settler owes to the public as well as to himself to see that his effects are protected as far as possible from any fire that may occur accidentally or otherwise. Especial care should be taken of the grain and hay stacks. Around the buildings the grass is liable to be tramped down so much that fire will not take hold of it, but this is not the case with the stacks, which are generally a considerable distance from the house, surrounded by dry stubble and not easily watched or reached if in danger. Before the grass gets thoroughly dry they should be plowed around several furrows being burned as close to the stacks as possible and forming a complete circle around it. Another circle of several furrows should then be plowed at a distance of say twenty or thirty feet from the first, and the space between should be burned off clean. This can be done safely on calm days or nights by spreading dry straw or hay over the stubble which will give strength enough to the fire to burn everything off clean and leave nothing for any future fire to take hold of and thereby get to the stack. The necessity for clearing such a wide circle lies in the fact that bits of burning grass or leaves may be blown across any narrow space, even where the flame itself might not reach across and it is good policy to spend the extra time necessary in making everything as secure as possible. Of course there might be no necessity for so much trouble to be taken—there might be no fires this season—but one thing is certain and that is that when the fire once starts it is too late to think about such protective measures. The horses and implements as well as buildings and fences have to be looked after, and the fire will not wait. By spending a day or two in work now many a man may save a thousand dollars worth of grain before winter and at any rate there is not a farmer in the country but would sleep sounder on windy nights if his stacks were surrounded by a good sized circle of bare ground.

ESTRAY.—A small brown bull, two years old. Came on premises of subscriber last April. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take him away.

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